

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 10. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1813.

[Vol. 27]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH.
BRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance, directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-tf.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER

Nov. 3, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812.

12 tf.

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.

THOS. NEKERVIS

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same.—He also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D OWINGS

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812

9-tf

Wanted.

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.

January 25, 1812.

4-tf

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wadde

ward Mentre, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

October, 24, 1812.

MATTHEW ELDER, j. p.

4-tf

BREEDERS OF GOOD HORSES

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL OLD

QUICKSILVER.

IS now in good health and condition, and

will stand the ensuing season, at my stable (where he stood last season) in Clark county, seven miles north east from Winchester, on the Grasslick road. The character and performances of this horse are too generally known to require a particular recapitulation here. Terms of the season &c. will be published in hand bills before the season commences.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

February 10th, 1813.

7-tf

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

February 6, 1813.

Alien enemies arriving within the limits of the United States from foreign countries, are immediately on their arrival, to report themselves to the marshal of the United States, or to his deputy, for the district within which they may be landed.

No Alien enemy can hereafter proceed from a port or place within one district of the United States, to a port or place within another district of the same, by land or water, without a Passport from the marshal or from the collector of the customs, as the case may be.

Alien enemies permitted to travel from one district of the United States to another district thereof, are forthwith on their arrival to report themselves to the marshal, to whom they are to exhibit their passport.

The Marshals and the Collectors of the Customs of the several districts of the U. S. are particularly charged with the execution of the provisions of this notification.

Printers authorised to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

9-tf

(A Copy.) Attest,

THOMAS B. SMITH, b, c, r, c.

8-tf

J. B. WEST.

February 13, 1813.

7-tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCERIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-tf

Lexington, April 17, 1812.

TAKEN up by Em'd. Singleton, living in Jessamine county on Curd's road, one

Bay Horse, three years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, has a star in the forehead and a small snip on the nose, white bunch in the main and a loop on the near hind foot; appraised to

835 RICH'D. LAFON.

October 28th 1812.

9-tf.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BIL. US AND
MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No 56, Maiden Lane, New York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken at its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and care fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indisposition; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad livings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hamilton's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

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835 RICH'D. LAFON.

October 28th 1812.

9-tf.

TAKEN up by Peter Helms, living on Slate creek, a SORREL MARE, nine or ten years old, 14 and a half hands high, a star and snip, both hind feet and the right forefoot white, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible; appraised to \$ 25. Posted before me this 30th of November, 1812.

8-tf.

A. HALL.

A COPY (ATTEST) M. HARRISON, c. m. c.

8-tf.

TAKEN up by George Davidson, living on the Kentucky river, a bay MARE COLT, supposed to be three years old last spring, 16 hands high, neither docked nor branded; appraised to \$ 6, Dec. 21st, 1812.

8-tf.

JOHN METCALF

8-tf.

Montgomery County, set.

TAKEN up by Peter Helms, living on Slate

creek, a SORREL MARE, nine or ten

years old, 14 and a half hands high, a star and

CONGRESS.

Speech delivered by the Hon. Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday, the eighth day of January, 1813, on the bill for raising an additional military force of twenty thousand men for one year.

[CONCLUDED]

I am sensible, Mr. Chairman, that some part of the debate, to which this bill has given rise, has been attended by circumstances much to be regretted, not usual in this House, and of which it is to be hoped there will be no repetition. The gentleman from Boston had so absolved himself from every rule of decorum and propriety, had so outraged all decency, that I have found it impossible to suppress the feelings excited on the occasion. His colleague, whom I had the honor to follow (Mr. Wheaton), whatever else he might not have proved, in his very learned, ingenious, and original exposition of the powers of this government—an exposition in which he has sought, where no body before him has looked, and no body after him will examine, for a grant of our powers, the preamble to the constitution—has clearly shewn, to the satisfaction of all who heard him, that the power is confined of defensive war. I claim the benefit of a similar principle, in behalf of my political friends, against the gentleman from Boston. I demand only the exercise of the right of repulsion. No one is more anxious than I am to preserve the dignity and the liberality of debate—no member more responsible for its abuse. And if, on this occasion, its just imitations have been violated, let him, who has been the unprovoked cause, appropriate to himself exclusively the consequences.

I omitted yesterday, sir, when speaking of a very delicate and painful subject, to notice a powerful engine which the conspirators against the integrity of the Union employ to effect their nefarious purpose—I mean Southern influence. The true friend to his country knowing that our constitution was the work of compromise, in which interests apparently conflicting were attempted to be reconciled, aims to extinguish or alay prejudices. But this patriotic exertion does not suit the views of those who are urged by diabolical ambition. They find it convenient to imagine the existence of certain improper influences, and to propagate them upon certain contingencies, of which she constitutes herself the sole judge. She waves the temporary use of the rod, but she suspends it in terror over our heads. Supposing it was conceded to gentlemen, that such a repeal of the orders in council, as took place on the 23d of June last, exceptable as it is, being known before the war, would have prevented the war, does it follow that it ought to induce us to lay down our arms, without the redress of any other injury? Does it follow, in all cases, that that which would have prevented the war in the first instance, should terminate the war? By no means. It requires a great struggle for a nation, prone to peace as this is, to burst through its habits, and encounter the difficulties of war. Such a nation ought but seldom to go to war. When it does, it should be for clear and essential rights alone, and it should firmly resolve to extort, at all hazards, their recognition. The war of the revolution is an example of a war begun for one object, and prosecuted for another. It was waged, in its commencement, against the right asserted by the parent country to tax the colonies. Then no one thought of absolute independence. The idea of independence was repelled. But the British government would have relinquished the principle of taxation. The founders of our liberties saw, however, that there was no security short of independence, and they achieved our independence. When nations are engaged in war, those rights in controversy, which are not acknowledged by the treaty of peace, are abandoned. And who is prepared to say that American seamen shall be surrendered, the victims to the British principle of impressment? And, sir, what is this principle? She contends that she has a right to the services of her own subjects; that, in the exercise of this right, she may lawfully impress them, even although she finds them in our vessels, upon the high seas, without her jurisdiction. Now I deny that she has any right, without her jurisdiction, to come on board our vessels, upon the high seas, for any other purpose but in pursuit of enemies, or their goods, or goods contraband of war. But she further contends, that her subjects cannot renounce their allegiance to her, and contract a new obligation to other sovereigns. I do not mean to go into the general question of the right of expatriation. If, as is contended, all nations deny it, all nations at the same time admit and practise the right of naturalization. Great Britain herself does. Great Britain, in the very case of foreign seamen, imposes, perhaps, fewer restraints upon naturalization than any other nation. Then, if subjects cannot break their original allegiance, they may, according to universal usage, contract a new allegiance. What is the effect of this double obligation? Undoubtedly, that the sovereign, having the possession of the subject, would have the right to the services of the subject. If he return within the jurisdiction of his primitive sovereign, he may resume his right to his services, of which the subject, by his own act, could not divest himself. But his primitive sovereign can have no right to go in quest of him, out of his own jurisdiction, into the jurisdiction of another sovereign, or upon the high seas, where there exists no jurisdiction, for it belongs to the nation owning the ship navigating them. But, sir, this discussion is altogether useless. It is not to the British principle of impressment as it is, that we are alone to look. It is to her practice. No matter what guise she puts on. It is in vain to assert the inviolability of the obligation of allegiance. It is in vain to set up the plea of necessity, and to allege that she cannot exist without the impressment of HER seamen. The naked truth is, she comes, by her press-gangs, on board our vessels, seizes OUR native seamen, as well as naturalized, and drags them into her service. It is the case, then, of the assertion of an erroneous principle, and a practice not conformable to the principle; a principle which, if it were theoretically right, must for ever be practically wrong. We are told, by gentlemen in the opposition, that government has not done all that was incumbent on it to do to avoid just cause of complaint on the part of Great Britain; that, in particular, the certificates of protection, authorized by the act of 1796, are fraudulently used. Sir, government has done too much in granting those paper protections. I can never think of them without being shocked. They resemble the passes which the master grants to his negro slave: "Let the bearer, Mungo, pass and repass without molestation." What do they imply? That Great Britain has a right to take all who are not provided with them. From their very nature they must be liable to abuse on both sides. If Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear mark. The colours that float from the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen. There is no safety to us, and the gentlemen have shown it, but in the rule that all who sail under the flag (not being enemies) are protected by the flag. It is impossible that this country should ever abandon the gallant tars, who have won for us such

splendid trophies. Let me suppose that the genius of Columbia should visit one of them in his oppressor's prison, and attempt to reconcile him to his wretched condition. She would say to him, in the language of gentlemen on the other side, "Great Britain intends you no harm; she did not intend to impress you, but one of her own subjects; having taken you by mistake, I will remonstrate, and try to prevail upon her, by peaceable means, to release you, but I cannot, my son, fight for you." If he did not consider this mockery he would address her judgment and say, "You owe me, my country, protection; I owe you, in return, obedience. I am no British subject; I am a native of old Massachusetts, where live my aged father, my wife, my children. I have faithfully discharged my duty. Will you refuse to do yours?" Appealing to her passions, he would continue, "I lost this eye in fighting under Truxton, with the Insurgents; I got this scar before Tripoli; I broke this leg on board the Constitution, when the *Guerrriere* struck." If she remained unmoved, he would break out, in the accents of mingled distress and despair,

Hard, hard, is my fate! once I freedom enjoyed,
Was as happy as happy could be!

Oh! how hard is my fate, how galling these
chains!

I will not imagine the dreadful catastrophe to which he would be driven by an abandonment of him to his oppressor. It will not be, it cannot be, that his country will refuse him protection.

It is said that Great Britain has been always willing to make a satisfactory arrangement of the subject of impressment; and that Mr. King had nearly concluded one prior to his departure from that country. Let us hear what that minister says upon his return to America. In his letter dated New York, in July, 1803, after giving an account of his attempt to form an arrangement for the protection of our seamen, and his interviews to this end with lords Hawkesbury and St. Vincent, and stating that, when he had supposed the terms of a convention were agreed upon, a new pretension was set up (the *mare clausum*), he concludes: "I regret not to have been able to put this business on a satisfactory footing, knowing as I do its very great importance to both parties; but I flatter myself that I have not misjudged the interests of our own country, in refusing to sanction a principle that might be productive of more extensive evils than those it was our aim to prevent." The sequel of his negotiation, on this affair, is more fully given in the recent conversation between Mr. Russell and lord Castlereagh, communicated to congress during its present session. Lord Castlereagh says to Mr. Russell,—

"Indeed, there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in congress, I mean those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake, that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government. This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons in power, he seems to have misconstrued their readiness to listen to his representations, and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. But lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his lordship addressed to sir William Scott at the time." Here lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which lord St. Vincent states to sir William Scott the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice, and asks for counsel and advice. "Thus, you see," proceeded lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this subject was entirely unfounded."

Thus it is apparent, that, at no time has the enemy been willing to place this subject on a satisfactory footing. I will speak hereafter of the overtures made by administration since the war.

The honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Bleeker), in the very sensible speech with which he favoured the committee, made one observation that did not comport with his usual liberal and enlarged views. It was, that those who are most interested against the practice of impressment did not desire a continuance of the war on account of it, whilst those (the southern and western members) who had no interest in it were the zealous advocates of the American seamen. It was a provincial sentiment unworthy of the gentleman. It was one which, in a change of condition, he would not express, because I know he could not feel it. Does not that gentleman feel for the unhappy victims of the tomahawk in the western country, although his quarter of the union may be exempted from similar barbarities? I am sure he does. If there be a description of rights which, more than any other, should unite all parties in all quarters of the union, it is unquestionably the rights of the person. No matter what his vocation; whether he seeks subsistence amidst the dangers of the deep, or draws it from the bowels of the earth, or from the humblest occupations of mechanic life: whenever the sacred rights of an American freeman are assailed, all hearts ought to unite, and every arm should be braced to vindicate his cause.

The gentleman from Delaware sees in Canada no object worthy of conquest. According to him, it is a cold, sterile, and inhospitable region. And yet, such are the allurements which it offers, that the same gentleman apprehends that, if it be annexed to the United States, already too much weakened by an extension of territory, the people of New England will rush over the line and depopulate that section of the Union! That gentleman considers it honest to hold Canada as a kind of hostage, to regard it as a sort of bond, for the good behaviour of the enemy. But he will not enforce the bond. The actual conquest of the country would, according to him make no impression upon the enemy, and yet the very apprehension only of such a conquest would at all times have a powerful operation upon him! Other gentlemen consider the invasion of that country as wicked and unjustifiable. Its inhabitants are represented as unoffending,

* It is impossible to describe the pathetic effect produced by this part of the speech. The day was chilling cold, so much so that Mr. C. has been heard to declare that it was the only time he ever spoke when he was being made, has been made. How are these pacific advances met by the other party? Rejected as absolutely inadmissible, cavils are indulged about the inadequacy of Mr. Russell's powers, and the want of an act of Congress is intimated. And yet the constant usage of nations I

connected with those of the bordering states by a thousand tender ties, interchanging acts of kindness, and all the offices of good neighborhood; Canada, said Mr. C. innocent! Canada unoffending! Is it not in Canada that the tomahawk of the savage has been moulded into its deathlike form? From Canadian magazines Malden and others, that those supplies have been issued which nourish and sustain the Indian hostilities? Supplies which have enabled the savage hordes to butcher the garrison of Chicago, & to commit other horrible murders? Was it not by the joint co-operation of Canadians and Indians that a remote American fort, Michilimackinac, was fallen upon and reduced, in ignorance of a state of war? But sir, how soon have the opposition changed. When administration was striving, by the operation of peaceful measures, to bring Great Britain back to a sense of justice, they were for old fashioned war. And now that they have got old fashioned war, their sensibilities are cruelly shocked, and all their sympathies are lavished upon the harmless inhabitants of the adjoining provinces. What does a state of war present? The United energies of one people arrayed against the combined energies of another—a conflict in which each party aims to inflict all the injury he can, by sea and land, upon the territories, property and citizens of the other, subject only to the rules of mitigated war practised by civilized nations. The gentlemen would not touch the continental provinces of the enemy, nor, I presume, for the same reason, her possessions in the West Indies. The same humane spirit would spare the seamen and soldiers of the enemy. The sacred person of his Majesty must not be attacked, for the learned gentlemen, on the other side, are quite familiar with the maxim, that *the King can do no wrong*. Indeed, sir, I know of no person on whom we may make war, upon the principles of the honorable gentleman, but Mr. Stephen, the celebrated author of the orders in council, or the board of admiralty, who authorise and regulate the practice of impressment!

The disasters of the war admonish us, we are told, of the necessity of terminating the contest. If our achievements upon the land have been less splendid than those of our intrepid seamen, it is not because the American soldier is less brave. On the one element organization, discipline, and a thorough knowledge of their duties exist, on the part of the officers and their men. On the other almost every thing is yet to be acquired. We have however the consolation that our country abounds with the richest materials, and that in no instance when engaged in action have our arms been tarnished. At Brownstown and at Queenstown the valor of veterans was displayed, and acts of the noblest heroism were performed. It is true, that the disgrace of Detroit remains to be wiped off. That is a subject on which I cannot trust my feelings, it is not fitting I should speak. But this much I will say, it was an event which no human foresight could have anticipated, and for which administration cannot be justly censured. It was the parent of all the misfortunes we have experienced on land. But for it the Indian war would have been in a great measure prevented or terminated: the ascendancy on lake Erie acquired, and the war pushed perhaps to Montreal. With the exception of that event, the war, even upon the land has been attended by a series of the most brilliant exploits, which whatever interest they may inspire on this side of the mountains, have given the greatest pleasure on the other. The expedition under the command of Governor Edwards and Colonel Russel, to lake Pioria on the Illinois, was completely successful. So was that of Captain Craig, who it is said ascended the river still higher. General Hopkins destroyed the Prophet's town. We have just received intelligence of the gallant enterprise of Colonel Campbell. In short, sir, the Indian towns have been swept from the mouth to the source of the Wabash, and a hostile country has been penetrated far beyond the most daring incursions of any campaign during the former Indian war. Never was more cool deliberate bravery displayed than that by Newman's party from Georgia. And the capture of the Detroit, and the destruction of the Caledonia, (whether placed to our maritime or land account) for judgment, skill, and courage, on the part of Lieutenant Elliott, has never been surpassed.

It is alleged that the elections in England are in favor of the ministry, and that those in this country are against the war. If in such a cause (saying nothing of the impropriety of their elections) the people of that country have rallied around their government, it affords a salutary lesson to the people here, who at all hazards ought to support theirs, struggling as it is to maintain our just rights. But the people here have not been false to themselves, a great majority approves the war, as is evinced by the recent re-election of the chief magistrate. Suppose it were even true, that an entire section of the Union were opposed to the war, that section being a minority, is the will of the majority to be relinquished? In that section the real strength of their opposition had been greatly exaggerated. Vermont has, by two successive expressions of her opinion, approved the declaration of war. In New Hampshire, parties are so nearly equated that out of 30 or 35,000 votes, those, who approved and are for supporting it, lost the election by only 1,000 or 1,500. In Massachusetts alone have they obtained any considerable accession. If we come to New York, we shall find that other and local causes have influenced her elections. What cause, Mr. Chairman, which existed for declaring the war has been removed? We sought indemnity for the past and security for the future. The orders in council are suspended, not revoked; no compensation for spoliations. Indian hostilities, which were before secretly instigated, now openly encouraged; and the practice of impressment unrelentingly persevered in and insisted upon. Yet administration has given the strongest demonstrations of its love of peace. On the 26th June, less than ten days after the declaration of war, the Secretary of State writes to Mr. Russell, authorising him to agree to an armistice, upon two conditions only, and what are they? That the orders in council should be repealed, and the practice of impressing American seamen cease, those already impressed being released. The proposition was for nothing more than a *real truce*; that the war should in fact cease on both sides. Again on the 27th July, one month later, anticipating a possible objection to these terms, reasonable as they are, Mr. Monroe empowers Mr. Russell to stipulate in general terms for an armistice, having only an informal understanding on these points. In return, the enemy is offered a prohibition of the employment of his seamen in our service, thus removing entirely all pretext for the practice of impressment. The very proposition which the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Pitkin) contends ought to be made, has been made. How are these pacific advances met by the other party? Rejected as absolutely inadmissible, cavils are indulged about the inadequacy of Mr. Russell's powers, and the want of an act of Congress is intimated. And yet the constant usage of nations I

believe is, where the legislation of one party is necessary to carry into effect a given stipulation, to leave it to the contracting party to provide the requisite laws. If he fail to do so it is a breach of good faith, and a subject of subsequent remonstrance by the injured party. When Mr. Russell renewes the overture, in what was intended as a more agreeable form to the British government, Lord Castlereagh is not content with a simple rejection, but clothes it in the language of insult. Afterwards, in conversation with Mr. Russell, the moderation of our government is misinterpreted and made the occasion of a sneer, that we are tired of the war. The proposition of Admiral Warren is submitted in a spirit not more pacific. He is instructed, he tells us, to propose that the government of the United States shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territories of his Majesty or the persons or property of his subjects. That small affair being settled, he is further authorised to arrange as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of his Majesty from the harbors and waters of the United States. This messenger of peace comes with one qualified concession in his pocket, not made to the justice of our demands, and is fully empowered to receive our homage, the concrete retraction of all our measures adopted against his master! And in default, he does not fail to assure us, the orders in council are to be forthwith revived. Administration, still anxious to terminate the war, suppresses the indignation which such a proposal ought to have created, and in its answer concludes by informing Admiral Warren, "That if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment, in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none" to proceeding, *without the armistice*, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. Thus it has left the door of negotiation unlosed, and it remains to be seen if the enemy will accept the invitation tendered to him. The honorable gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) supposes, that if Congress would pass a law, prohibiting the employment of British seamen in our service, upon condition of a like prohibition on their part, peace would immediately follow. 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professional capacities in any place, or in any manner whatever against the U. S. of America until said exchange is effected.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

Hom Secy. of the Navy,
City of Washington.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.

HONOUR OF VALOUR.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, Commodore BAINBRIDGE landed at the Long-wharf from the frigate CONSTITUTION, amidst salutes from the North-end artillery company at Hancock's wharf, and the Washington artillery at the Long-wharf. He was received at the landing place by commodore Rodgers, Captain Hull, General Welles, and other gentlemen of distinction, and escorted to the Exchange-Coffee House by the New-England Guards. On his quitting his barge, and at short intervals, till he reached the Coffee-House, the assembled citizens greeted him with repeated huzzas. The course of people occupied nearly the whole space from the end of the wharf to the Coffee-House, and it was with difficulty the escort penetrated. On the vessels in the harbour, across the wharf and street, and from many stores, &c. were exhibited that flag which his services have contributed to honour. On the ensign which was extended across State-street, was inscribed the names of HULL, JONES, DECATUR and BAINBRIDGE.

We understand that Lieut. General HISLOP, taken in the Java, presented Com. Bainbridge with a very elegant sword on parting with him, as a compliment for his magnanimity and humanity towards the prisoners.

The following is a list of his Britannic Majestys military and naval officers paroled at St. Salvador, by Com. Bainbridge:

1 Lieutenant General	Military Officers
1 Major	
1 Captain	
2 Post Captain	
1 Master and Commander	
5 Lieutenants	
3 Lieutenants of Marines	
1 Surgeon	
2 Assistant Surgeons	
1 Purser	
15 Midshipmen	
1 Gunner	
1 Boatswain	
1 Master	
1 Carpenter	
2 Captains Clerks	
28 Officers.	

323 Petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador, and 8 passengers, private characters, whom the commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without any restraint.

All the officers and seamen taken in the Java were paroled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of Jan. at St. Salvador, Brazil.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.
The FRAME of an English Seventy-four taken by an American privateer.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated on Tuesday.

In the midst of a severe snow storm, a valuable prize ship, loaded with sugar and rum, arrived at Marblehead, prize to Mr. Crownshield's private armed ship, America. She has captured another vessel, which has arrived at Kennebunk with timber, comprising the whole frame of a seventy-four, of Quebec oak, from Quebec for London. Two more prizes to the America are hourly looked for at Salem.

The Hornet, we understand, arrived off St. Salvador, before the Constitution sailed for Boston. It is said, that there was living at the former port a British sloop of war, of 22 guns, Lt. Laurence, of the Hornet, sent in a challenge to the commander of the sloop of war; and Com. Bainbridge pledged his honor not to interfere in the combat. The challenge, however, was declined. The Hornet remained on the coast, with the hope of yet meeting the sloop of war. The latter has, it is said, one million of dollars on board.

We learn that the Essex frigate, captain Porter, was off the coast of Brazil, and had captured a sloop of war and four merchantmen.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the house and lot in which I now live on short-street, a very convenient and new brick house, two stories high, 32 feet in front, and 22 back, made of good materials and well finished, together with a one story stone kitchen, 26 feet long, and 18 wide, divided in two rooms, and a small log house, and log stable. The lot fronts short street, 69 feet, and runs back 238 1/2 feet, to a street 30 feet wide—also a lot adjoining the above 57 feet 9 inches in front, and running the same distance back, with a two story log house, 22 feet by 16, also a log kitchen and smoke house, ten feet square—also a five acre out lot, on the Georgetown road. Which I will sell altogether, or divide into one acre lots, to suit purchasers. All the above property will be sold reasonable for cash, and payments made easy by

JAMES EADES.

Lexington, March 2, 1813. 9-34.

PESTOLOZIAN SEMINARY.
THOSE persons who wish their sons to receive the benefits of this new and improved system of Education, under the auspices of Dr. Joseph Buchanan, are requested to make application as early as possible to Lewis Sanders or Joseph H. Hawkins.

Lexington, March 6, 1813.

P. S. This request is made because it is expected the first class will shortly be filled—and when organized, no new pupil can be received in it, nor until a sufficient number apply to form a second class. 10-12.

TAKEN up by Abner Jackson, living in Jessamine county a Brown Mare, 9 years old, about 13 hands high, a star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on her under lip; appraised to 9 dollars.

PETER HIGBEE.

February 1st, 1813. 10-34.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
'News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.'

LEXINGTON, MARCH 9, 1813.

We copy the following article from a Pittsburgh paper, as it contains many interesting particulars relative to the late battle on the river Raisin. We may add, that it corresponds with the statements of many of the prisoners who have returned; except in this, that they represent the loss of the British and Canadians at 400 men, and the Indians at about 300 killed and wounded—and that it was expressly stipulated with the enemy before the surrender, that the wounded prisoners should be treated with humanity.

Since the publication of our last Mercury a number of the brave fellows who were made prisoners at the battle of French town, on the 23d ult. under general Winchester, have passed through this place on their way to Kentucky. They were paroled at Fort George, not to serve during the war against his Britannic majesty, or his allies, unless regularly exchanged. They came down the Canadian side from Malden to Fort George, crossed over to Niagara, and proceeded direct to Pittsburg. They have since gone on to water to Kentucky. The best wishes of their country go along with them.

The editor has had the pleasure of conversing with a number of these gentlemen. From this source he lays the following facts before his readers.

The advance of gen. Winchester to the river Raisin, or rather French town, arose from the ardent solicitations of the inhabitants of that place, and was undertaken with the approbation and at the desire of the whole army. The inhabitants of the town, being citizens of the United States, solicited the protection of gen. Winchester from the violence and outrage of the hordes of savages with which they were surrounded, and to whose brutalities they were daily exposed. The Wednesday succeeding the march of gen. Winchester to French-town, had been fixed on by these *merciless allies of Britain*, for the burning of the town and the butchery of its inhabitants. Gen. Winchester, yielding to the calls of humanity and desirous of protecting the American citizens from savage violence, advanced to their relief. The expedition under col. Lewis was as is known completely successful, and put our troops in possession of the town. On the 20th gen. Winchester, concentrated his troops amounting to 750 men, at French-town, 600 of which were posted in the pickets. The picket was formed in a half circle.

The attack commenced on the right wing on the morning of the 22d at beating of the reveille. Our troops were immediately ready for the reception of the enemy. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the firing of the alarm till the first discharge. The right wing sustained the shock for about twenty minutes when overpowered by numbers, they retreated across the river, and fell in with a large body of Indians stationed in their rear and were either cut off or taken prisoners. Two companies of 50 men each from the pickets saluted out and unfortunately joined the retreating party. The fate of the whole is uncertain, but our principal loss was in that quarter.

The left wing, with Spartan valour, maintained their ground within the pickets. The enemy's regulars made three different charges upon them. The shocks were received with distinguished coolness and intrepidity, and the enemy were always repulsed. Out of 400 regulars of the enemy, 150 were slain. We had five killed within the pickets and about 40 wounded. Gen. Winchester and col. Lewis had been taken prisoners early in the action, in attempting to rally the retreating party. About eleven o'clock, general W. sent in a flag informing that he had capitulated for the troops. The firing had in a great measure ceased at this time; and when the flag came in, so confident were the men of their success, that they merely expected it as a proffer for cessation of arms. Thus this brave little band maintained this tremendous action which lasted from day break to 1 o'clock, with their honor unshamed. It ought not however, to be understood as attaching any blame to general Winchester for entering into the capitulation. Opposed by the overwhelming force of the enemy, these brave fellows must otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

The British force consisted of about 2000 including Indians. In the rear were stationed a large body of Indians with a design to cut off a retreat, should it be attempted, but the left wing bravely kept their ground, and thus obtained that security which their valour deserved.

We come now to relate a part of the tragic al story, at which every honorable and feeling heart must recoil, and which demands the prompt attention of government. After the capitulation, the American commanding officer remonstrated with the British officer on the necessity of protecting the wounded prisoners from the fury of the savages. The officer pledged himself to attend to it, and that they should be removed on the following day. But they were left without the promised protection; and on the morning of the 23d, the savage allies of a christian king, stripped and murdered all of them who were unable to march!

—If the vengeance of our country can sleep after such an act as this, then indeed may we weep over the ruins of the republic!

The fate of capt. Hart, one of the wounded, is peculiarly distressing. This gentleman had received a flesh wound in the knee; and had greatly signalized himself by his undaunted bravery. After the capitulation a British officer, a capt. Elliott, who had been a class-mate with him at Princeton college, waited on capt. Hart, and unsolicited, promised him his protection, declaring that the next morning, he would have him taken to his own house at Malden, where he should remain until his recovery. But Elliott broke his promise, and left him to his fate! On the next day a band of savages came into the house where he lay, and ruthlessly tore him from his bed. A brother officer caught him in his arms and carried him to another apartment. Here he was again as-sailed by the monsters. At length he bargained with one of them, and gave him a considerable sum of money to have himself taken to Malden. They set off, and after traveling about 4 or 5 miles, were met by a fresh band of these hell hounds, who shot the captain on his horse and tomahawked and scalped him! Such are the allies of his Britannic majesty—and such the righteousness of his cause!

The prisoners were generally stripped of their clothing, rifled of their cash, and the swords of the officers given to the savages, notwithstanding a promise that the swords should be returned to them again at Malden; and if all honorable warfare must cease, men should be entitled to have their swords returned to them.

Captain N. G. S. Hart, inspector to the N. W. Army being among the wounded, it was proposed by his friends that they should carry

them with them—this they were prevented from doing by the intercession of captain Elliott, a British officer, and an old acquaintance of capt. Hart's, who promised captain H. his special protection—to convey him in his own sleigh to Malden that evening, and informing him that he should be welcome to remain at his own house there, until he should recover.

These were the promises of the British—Let our countrymen and the world see how they were fulfilled.

In the battle of the 22d, the British advanced in platoons to charge the pickets keeping up a street fire. The men within the pickets, with the most determined bravery and presence of mind, reserved their fire until the enemy advanced within point blank shot. They then opened a cross fire upon the enemy—their pieces well levelled—and thus they mowed down his ranks in such a manner, as rendered all his efforts vain, and compelled him to retire.

Well may the enemy acknowledge, that he had a dear bought victory.

We have said that the British officers treated their prisoners with haughty superciliousness—

We might have gone farther, perhaps, & said

with provoking insolence. When an Amer-

ican officer urged the necessity of having the wounded put under the care of suitable sur-

geons—he was tauntingly answered, "The Indians are excellent doctors!"—

"Yes" replied the American with spirit, "you have proven it

on the morning of the 23d," alluding to the

massacre of the wounded.

Although our brave men were made captives and disarmed, their spirits were unbroken—

When offered the parole, for their signatures,

they demanded to know "who were his ma-

jesty's allies—

Even British effrontery was stag-

gered at the pertinacity of the enquiry.

The "compunctions visitings of nature" deterred

them from acknowledging the savages,

and they eluded a direct reply, by answering "his

majesty's allies are known!"—Yes! truly are

they known. They are recorded in letters of

blood!

Why are these disclosures made? To show

the people of the U. S. the merciless enemy

they have to contend with. To awaken the

dormant spirit of the nation. To steel their

hearts and nerve their arms, for an awful dis-

play of that retribution which the cruelties

of our unrelenting enemy justly entitle him to.

We close this article with the following

statement furnished us by a gentleman in the

staff department, who was an eye witness to the

massacre of the wounded.

On the morning of the 22d of January, at

reveille beating, the detachment under general

Winchester, at the river Raisin, were attacked

by a party of British and Indians.

The officers and men were ready at their posts to receive

them, inasmuch as they were informed the

preceding evening an attack would be made.

The detachment consisted of about 750 men, of whom about 500 were protected by a temporary breast work, composed of rails and garden

paling. The remainder who had joined us at

Lexington, March 6, 1813. 10-35

were paroled at Malden. The remainder, as

they say, were 1500 men, the British and Indians

about 300 regulars, 150 militia & some

Indians. The enemy boast of a glorious victory,

diminishing their loss to 26 killed and 150

wounded, and represent ours at upwards of

500 killed and 500 prisoners. They make

Harrison's army to be destitute of provisions,

and surrounded by Indians, say they took another

army, and 300 hogs, after killing 100 men

which had charge of the latter!!! They say

the Indians acted nobly and praise them for

their forbearance—but not one word is said, of

the stripping of the prisoners, or their bad treat-

ment at Malden. The more cruel the Indians are—the more nobly do they appear in the esti-

mation of Englishmen. And yet we have men

in our country, with hardihood enough to say,

that England is the Bulwark of religion and

morality—and they go unpunished!!!

General Winchester's force at the River

Raisin did not exceed nine hundred—

of which number 320 crossed the Niagara

at one time after being paroled. Many

were taken prisoners. The party who

remained in the breast work, kept up a con-

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POETRY.

From the Broome county Patriot.

Mr. MORGAN,

I communicate to you for publication, the following Acrostick, spoken extempore by Oliver Arnold, nephew to the notorious traitor of that name. This man was a soldier in the revolutionary army: although a worthless and debauched character, he possessed sufficient republican integrity, to resist the alluring offers of promotion, which were made him by his uncle on condition of his deserting and joining the British army.—General Arnold, despairing to make a traitor of his nephew and knowing his natural genius for poetry, insisted on his giving a specimen of his talents.—After exacting a promise of pardon from his uncle, in presence of a number of officers, he began as follows:

ACROSTICK.

B orn for a curse to virtue and mankind,
Earth's broadest realms can't shew so black
a mind;
N ight's sable veil your crimes can never
hide,
E ach one so great, they'll glut the historic
tide.

D efunct—your measures will live,
I n all the glare, which infamy can give;
C urses of ages will attend your name,
T raitors alone will glory at your shame.

A lmighty vengeance sternly waits to roll,
B ivers of sulphur on your traitorous soul,
N ature looks back with conscious error, sad,
O n such a tarnished blot that she has made,
E t hell receive you riveted in chains,
D am'd to the hottest focus of its flames.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A person who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the public remedy that chance has discovered:—An officer who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chaffing dish of fire in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow beeswax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and after having breathed some time in the vapor arising from it, he found the complaint in his breast greatly relieved. This observation, extremely interesting to himself, determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

This cure was much talked of.—Madame la Margrave de Bade was informed of it; and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy, in Doutlaens hospital, upon a soldier, whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured. In consequence of which, the princess gave orders that the act should be published in the Carlsruhe Gazette. The same public paper confirms this recital; adding that this remedy has been experienced with equal benefit by several persons who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that many, even when their lungs were ulcerated, and who were entirely given over, had been cured by this simple remedy.

It should be observed, that the room in which fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about to inhale the vapor by degrees.—AURORA.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. LEE'S MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

IN THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES.

On the 10th the evacuation of Cambden took place, and the British general proceeded to Nelson's ferry with the expectation of crossing the Santee in time to dislodge Marion, and Lee still prosecuting the siege of fort Motte.—Previous to his lordship's departure, he burnt the jails, the mills, and some private houses, and destroyed all the stores which he could not take with him. He carried off 4 or 5 hundred negroes, and all the most obnoxious loyalists accompanied him.

As soon as Green was informed of the retreat of the enemy, persuaded that Rawdon's first effort would be to relieve fort Motte, he advanced toward the Congaree, determined to pass that river if necessary, and to cover the operations of the besieging corps.

This post was the principal depot of the convoys from Charlestown to Cambden, and sometimes of those destined for fort Granby and Ninety-Six. A large new mansion house belonging to Mrs. Motte, situated on a high and commanding hill, had been selected for the establishment. It was surrounded with a deep trench, along the interior margin of which was raised a strong and lofty parapet. To this post had been regularly assigned an adequate garrison of about 150 men which was accidentally increased by a small detachment of dragoons—which had arrived from Charleston, a few hours before the American troops made their appearance, on its way to Cambden, with despatches to Lord Rawdon. Captain McPherson commanded, an officer highly and deservedly respected.

Opposite to fort Motte, to the north stood another hill, where Mrs. Motte having been dismissed from her mansion resided in the old farmhouse.—On this height lieut. Col. Lee with his corps took posse, while brigadier Marion occupied the eastern declivity of the ridge on which the fort stood.

Very soon the fort was completely invested; and the six pounder was mounted on a battery erected in Marion's quar-

ter for the purpose of raking the northern face of the enemy's parapet, against which Lee was preparing to advance. McPherson was unprovided with artillery, and depended for safety upon timely relief, not doubting its arrival before the assailant could push his preparations to maturity.

The vale which runs between the two hills admitted our safe approach within 400 yards of the fort. This place was selected by Lee to break ground. Relays of working parties being provided for every four hours, and some of the negroes from the neighbouring plantations being brought, by the influence of Marion, to our assistance, the work advanced with rapidity.—Such was their forwardness on the 10th that it was determined to summon the commandant.

A flag was accordingly dispatched to capt. McPherson, stating to him with truth our relative situation, expressing with decision the fate which awaited him, and admonishing him to avoid the disagreeable consequence of an arrogant temerity. To this the captain replied, that disregarding consequences, he should continue to resist to the last moment in his power.—The retreat of Rawdon was known in the evening to the besiegers; and in the course of the night, a courier arrived from general Green confirming that event, urging redoubled activity, and communicating his determination to hasten to their support. Urged by these strong considerations, Marion and Lee persevered throughout the night in pressing the completion of their works. On the next day Rawdon reached the country opposite to fort Motte; and in the succeeding night encamped on the highest ground in his rout, the illumination of his fires gave the joyful announcement of his approach to the dispairing garrison.—But the hour was close at hand, when this fallacious joy was to be converted into sadness.

The large mansion in the centre of the encircling trench, left but a few yards of the ground within the enemy's works uncovered: burning the house must force surrender.

Persuaded that our ditch would be within arrow shot the next day before noon, Marion and Lee determined to adopt this speedy mode of affecting their object. Orders were instantly issued to prepare bows and arrows, with missive combustible matter.—This measure was reluctantly adopted; for the destruction of private property was repugnant to the principles which swayed the two commandants, and on this occasion was peculiarly distressing. The devoted house was a large pleasant edifice, intended for the summer residence of the respectable owner, whose deceased husband had been a firm friend to his oppressed country, and whose only marriageable daughter was the wife of a major Pinkney who had fought and bled in his country's cause, and was now a prisoner with the enemy. These considerations powerfully forbade the execution of the proposed measure; but there were others of more energy, which applied personally to lieut. col. Lee, and gave a new edge to the bitterness of the scene.

Encamping contiguous to Mrs. Motte's dwelling, this officer had upon his arrival, been requested in the most pressing terms to make her house his quarters. The invitation was accordingly accepted; and not only the lieutenant colonel but every officer of his corps on duty, daily experienced her liberal hospitality, politely proffered and as politely administered. Nor was the attention of this amiable lady confined to that class of war which never failed to attract attention. While her richly spread table presented with taste and fashion, all the luxuries of her opulent country, and her sideboard offered without reserve the best wines of Europe—antiquated relics of happier days, her active benevolence, found its way to the sick and to the wounded; cherished, with the softest kindness, infirmity and misfortune, converting despair into hope and nursing debility into strength.—Nevertheless the imperative obligation of duty must be obeyed, the house must burn; and a respectable communication to the lady of her destined loss was made. Taking the first opportunity which offered the next morning, lieut. col. Lee imparted to Mrs. Motte the intended measure, lamenting the sad necessity and assuring her of the deep regret which the unavoidable act had excited in his and every breast.

With the smile of complacency this exemplary lady listened to the embarrassed officer, and gave instant relief to his agitated feelings, by declaring, that she was gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of her country, and that she should view the approaching scene with delight.—Shortly after, seeing accidentally the bow and arrows which had been prepared, she sent for the lieut. colonel, and presenting him with a bow and its apparatus imported from India, she requested his substitution of these as probably better adapted for the object than those we had provided.

Receiving with silent delight this opportune present, the lieutenant colonel rejoined his troops, now making ready for the concluding scene.—The lines were manned, and an additional force stationed at the battery, least the enemy, perceiving his fate, might determine to risk a desperate result, as offering the only chance of relief.

As soon as the troops reached their several points, a flag was again sent to McPherson, for the purpose of inducing him to prevent the conflagration and the

slaughter which might ensue, by a second representation of his actual condition.

Doctor Irvin, of the legion cavalry, was charged with the flag, and instructed to communicate faithfully the inevitable destruction impending, and the impracticability of relief, as lord Rawdon had not yet passed the Santee; with an assurance that longer perseverance in vain resistance, would place the garrison at the mercy of the conqueror; who was not regardless of the policy of preventing the waste of time, by inflicting exemplary punishment, where resistance was maintained to only produce such waste. The British captain received the flag with his usual politeness, and heard patiently Irvin's explanations; but he remained immovable; repeating his determination of holding out to the very last.

It was now about noon, and the rays of the scorching sun had prepared the shingie roof for the projected conflagration. The return of Irvin was immediately followed by the application of the bow and arrows. The first arrow struck and communicated its fire; a second was shot at another quarter of the roof, and a third quarter; this last also took effect, and like the first, soon kindled a blaze. McPherson ordered a party to repair to the loft of the house and by knocking off the shingles to stop the flames. This was soon perceived and captain Finley was directed to open his battery, raking the loft from end to end.

The fire of our six pounder, posted close to one of the gable ends of the house, soon drove the soldiers down; and no other effort to stop the flames being practicable McPherson hung out the white flag. Mercy was extended although policy commanded death, and the obstinacy of McPherson warranted it.

The commandant, with the regulars of the garrison was chiefly composed, were taken possession of by Lee; while the loyalists were delivered to Marion among the latter was a Mr Smith, who had been charged with burning the houses of his neighbors friendly to their country. This man consequently became very obnoxious and his punishment was loudly demanded by many of the militia serving under the brigadier; but the humanity of Marion could not be overcome. Smith was secured from his surrounding enemies ready to devour him, and taken under the general's protection.

McPherson was charged with having subjected himself to punishment by his idle waste of his antagonists time; and reminded as well of the opportunities which had been presented to him of saving himself and garrison from unconditional submission, as of the cogent considerations, growing out of the posture of affairs, which urged the prevention of future useless resistance by present exemplary punishment. The British officer frankly acknowledged his dependent situation & declared his readiness to meet any consequence which the discharge of duty, conformably to his own conviction of right might produce. Powerfully as the present occasion called for punishment and rightfully as it might have been inflicted, not a drop of blood was shed, nor any part of the enemy's baggage taken.

McPherson and his officers accompanied their captors to Mrs. Motte's and partook with them of a sumptuous dinner; soothed in the sweets of social intercourse the ire which the preceding conflict had engendered. Requesting to be permitted to return to Charleston on parole, they were accordingly paroled and sent off in the evening to lord Rawdon, now engaged in passing the Santee at Nelson's ferry.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

Copy of a communication made by colonel William H. Winder, to general Smyth, relative to the attack on the enemy's lines, opposite and below Black-Rock, on the night of the 27th, Nov. 1812.

BLACK-ROCK, Dec. 7th, 1812.

SIR—I should before, this have communicated the circumstances relative to the two enterprises of the night of the 28th, had not your presence enabled you at once to learn the general result, so far as was necessary to predicate other movements on; and had not my incessant occupation since, rendered it almost impossible to find the requisite time. I deem it however my duty, in justice to the gallant officers and men who formed a part of that expedition, to present to you such particulars as I have obtained from those engaged in it, and which have been confirmed by the prisoners who were taken.

Agreeably to your order of the 27th, lieutenant colonel Boerstler embarked with about 200 of the 4th, in 11 boats; and captain King of the army, and lieut. Angus of the navy, embarked with 150 soldiers and 70 sailors, in 10 boats; between 12 and 1 o'clock of the morning of the 28th. The embarkation of both detachments was made with exemplary silence, order and promptitude.

The detachment of captain King having to ascend the river against the current, to arrive at the point of attack, I directed him to move off first, so that the detachment under lieut. col. Boerst-

ler having in some degree the advantage of the current, each party might arrive as nearly as possible at its point of attack at the same time.

The detachment of King and Angus was discovered by the centinels some time before it landed—and was assailed by a discharge of small arms from the centinels, and one or two discharges from a field piece at the Red House. Four boats out of ten nevertheless resolutely landed. The sailors under lieutenant Angus, with their characteristic impetuosity, rushed into the hottest fire, before the infantry could be formed after landing and sustained considerable injury. Capt. King, however, seconded by captain Morgan and Sprole, formed the infantry which did land as expeditiously as possible—and in conjunction with lieutenant Angus, volunteer Swartwout, and the brave naval officers, soon overcame all resistance there. He then turned to the left, and proceeded to storm the enemy's lower battery, which was vigorously assailed, and soon carried, and the cannon spiked. He then proceeded to the next battery above—which the trumperation of the enemy had by this time abandoned—and spiked the cannon there and broke the carriage. In the mean time, lieutenant Angus and volunteer Swartwout, and their party of sailors, had spiked the field pieces at the Red House, and had thrown them, together with two caissons, into the river—which having accomplished, he retired to the place of landing, where, finding only four boats, and being ignorant that the others had not landed, and seeing nothing of the infantry, he concluded that either they had been made prisoners or had deserted him; and in consequence immediately embarked his men with his wounded prisoner, lieutenant King of the Royal Artillery, and returned round the lower end of Squaw Island again to the navy yard. In consequence of this unfortunate mistake, which arose from the failure of six of the boats to make their landing, captain King with captains Sprole and Morgan, and about 60 men, were left on the other shore.

Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler with his detachment had in the mean time proceeded down the river to attack and destroy the party stationed at Frenchman's creek, and the bridge over it.

The discovery of the party under capt. King and lieutenant Angus at so early a period, and the consequent firing, had alarmed the centinels and party near Frenchman's creek, and lieutenant-colonel Boerstler immediately pushed to strike the shore at the nearest point, which, with a want of the knowledge of the localities of the place and the darkness of the night, occasioned him to land from a quarter to half a mile above the bridge—not without having received the fire of the centinels and a small party, and having a picket guard of about thirty men of the 49th drawn up and advancing upon them at the moment of landing. Four of his boats, misled by the darkness of the night, or the inexperienced rowers, being unable to force them across the current, fell below near the bridge, and were forced to retire by the party of the enemy stationed there.

The companies of captains Montgomery and Lane, and a part of Sullivan's company under lieutenant Kearney, however, effected their landing with lieut. colonel Boerstler. The boat in which lieut. col. Boerstler was with captain Lane and twenty men, first reached the shore. These were formed as well, and as quick as possible ordered to fire on the enemy—which was done with much gallantry, but not without some confusion, inseparable from darkness, in the face of an enemy ready to receive them, of whose numbers they were ignorant, and by men and officers for the first time engaged in a contest. The exertions of lieut. colonel Boerstler to keep his party in order, threw him somewhat in advance, and he was saved from the bayonet of one of the enemy by his presence of mind and promptitude in shooting him down with his pistol. An encouraging command at that moment brought the bayonets of his party in contact with those of the enemy, and they fled with precipitation, leaving several dead and two prisoners. The pursuit was pressed to the bridge. Several of the axes were in the boats which had not landed, and the necessity of encountering the enemy at the moment of landing occasioned those that were in the boats that had reached the shore to be left. A party however was detached under lieut. Waring, to break up the bridge by any means which they could find: and about one third of the planks were actually removed.

At this time all was silent with the parties under capt. King and lieutenant Angus—and lieut. col. Boerstler supposed them either repelled or successful. At this moment lieutenant Woodward, commanding the boat guard, made a corporal and a private of the 49th prisoners, and learned that the whole force from Erie were coming down upon them, and that two hundred were within a few minutes' march of the boats. He immediately dispatched a messenger to inform lieut. col. Boerstler, who formed his party, hastened up to the boats, and a small distance above the boats discovered a considerable party of the enemy formed. Lieut. col. Boerstler by a feint in giving the title of field officers to captains, and battalions to companies in loud orders, endeavored to alarm the enemy by the apprehension of being out-numbered, ordered a fire and then a charge—the enemy fled without giving a chance to reach him.

The order being not to attempt to hold possession, lieut. col. Boerstler deemed it advisable to embark his troops to return—judging, as has since been ascertained, that the whole force from fort Erie was approaching.

The success of captain King and lieut. Angus had led the enemy to suppose that a large force had landed with them, and instead therefore, of coming down the river, they passed through the fields between the batteries and the woods, and came into the river road between the batteries and Frenchman's creek—probably without knowing that lieut. col. Boerstler's detachment had landed below—and when they found their advance dispersed by what, from lieut. col. Boerstler's faint they had supposed a large party, they again turned off to the left through the fields, passed round the bridge and concentrated their force below.

Had lieut. col. Boerstler known that the party of captain King had been successful, a junction might have been made, and every thing accomplished. But no was justified in supposing that as the enemy's force had passed down by the point of captain King's attack, he had been beaten off or taken—and under that supposition it therefore became necessary for him immediately to embark.

Captain King with Morgan and Sprole, after accomplishing their object, and finding the boats gone, proceeded down the river—and near Frenchman's creek found two of the enemy's boats, in which Morgan and Sprole, with about half the detachment and their prisoners, embarked about day, and returned to our shore; captain King gallantly refusing to leave the shore unless all his men could accompany him.

Lieut. Waring, with eight men employed in breaking up the bridge, were left, notwithstanding lieut. col. Boerstler in the most pointed manner, enquired several times after the party were on board, and before they put off, whether every one was on board. It was too dark to see, and he was left. You know the manner in which I saved him the next morning—and of the manner in which my attempt to land with the 14th and part of the 23d was frustrated.

I cannot close this communication, without expressing my high sense of the cool, intrepid and collected manner in which lieut. col. Boerstler and the officers and men under him, conducted themselves in this, their first essay in practical war, under circumstances well calculated to have confused, distracted and intimidated veteran soldiers.

Captain King has placed his gallantry and magnanimity in a conspicuous point of view, by his storming the enemy's batteries and refusing to desert his men.

Lieutenant Angus and such of his men as landed, maintained the high character of American tars. He was unfortunately and necessarily misled by the absence of so many boats—and from this cause it arose, that we remained ignorant of the actual state of the enemy's shore, until it was too late to profit by it. I think, however, there is no man who would not have acted, under similar circumstances, as lieut. Angus did.

Lieut. col. Boerstler has shewn by this night, that he is adequate to command in very trying and perplexing circumstances—and capt. King has manifested most fully his character for gallantry and courage.

I cannot pretend to particularize the merits of others, where all who landed under the respective commands of these gentlemen, conducted themselves in the handsomest manner.

I am, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient serv't.

(Signed) W. H. WINDER,
Col. 14th Infantry, U. S. Army

Brig. Gen. Alexander Smyth,
Commanding Centre Army.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jr. DRUGGIST, No. 196, Market street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friendly customers throughout the western country, for their liberal remittances and extensive orders during the last two months—and informs them that he has now on hand as good an assortment of Drugs & Medicines, as any one in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale on his usual terms, pledging himself to his friends, that their orders shall be executed with that punctuality and integrity which has always characterized his extensive establishment. His friends are also informed that his DRUG STORE is regularly inspected by order of government, for the better supply of the army of the United States, and that no article ever finds admittance into his store, but of the first quality.

Although some articles in the drug line have taken a very considerable rise, partly on account of the interruptions to trade, and partly on account of a grasping disposition prevailing among a few would-be monopolizers; yet although the former cause may continue to exist, the times will compel the latter to do away itself, and articles now kept housed, will soon find their way into the market, where the regular dealer will have it in his power to purchase and dispose of them on better terms than the original holder.

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Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber in Lexington, on the 24th of December, ONE BAY MARE, 13, hands high, 14 years old, a small blaze in her face, a white spot on her shoulder, occasioned by the gall of the collar—no other marks re-collected, natural trotter. Also, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, fourteen and a half hands high, two small white spots in her face, one a little larger than the other; the Sorrel has several white spots under her belly, and on her flank something like a scald, a lofty carriage, and a natural trotter—went off on Sunday the twenty fourth of January. Whosoever will give any information so that I get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by Charles M'Donald Watchman for the town of Lexington.

February, 1st, 1813.

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